

Bedford



Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1858.

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SELECT POETRY.



For the Inquirer.

ACROSTIC.

Alas! I cannot wake the muse,
Nor ought I thus thy name abuse—
Name ever dear to me:

E—on thy brow I fain would bind,
Love's fairest gems, pure and refined;
Make fragrant flowers, of sweet perfume,
In wreaths round thy life's way bloom;
Rich blessings may at thou have in store,
And thy life's cup with joy run o'er.

But there's a world more bright and fair,
Above the earth, and may'st thou there
Rich treasures too possess;
Now, may the Fount of Life and Truth,
Direct the footsteps of thy youth,
Obey, and God will bless;
Let not earth's vain and glittering toys,
Lure thee from pure, celestial joys,
And may'st thou, in the youthful blood,
Remember thy Creator, God.

J. B. W.

CELESTIAL GROVE, Ky., Oct. 28, 1858.

THE TREASURE SEEKER.

Every man is, more or less, a treasure seeker—a man of labor until he has received the important truth, that labor alone can bring content and happiness. There is an affinity, strange as it may appear, between those whose lot in life is the most exalted and the haggard, hollow-eyed wretch who prowls, incessantly, around the crumbling ruins of the past, in the belief that there is in their foundations a mighty treasure, over which some jealous demon keeps watch forever.

Many weary days I suffer'd,
Sick of heart and poor of purse;
Riches are the greatest blessings—
Poverty the deepest curse:
Till at last, to dig a treasure,
Forth I went into the wood—
"Friend! my soul is thine forever!"
And I signed the scroll with blood,

Then I drew the magic circle,
Kindled the mystic fires,
Placed the herbs and bones in order,
Spoke the incantation dire;
And I sought the buried metal
With the spell of nicker night—
Sought it as my master taught me!
Black and stormy was the night.

And I saw a light appearing
In the distance, like a star;
When the midnight hour was tolling,
Came it waxing from afar;
Came it flashing swift and sudden,
As if fiery wine it were,
Flowing from an open chalice,
Which a beautiful boy did bear.

As he wore a lustrous chaplet,
And his eyes were full of thought,
As he stepped into the circle
With the radiance that he brought,
And he bade me taste the goblet;
And I thought—"It cannot be,
That this boy should be the bearer
Of a demon's gift to me!"

"Taste the draught of pure existence,
As it sparkles in the golden urn,
And no more with baneful magic
Shalt thou hitherward return:
Do not dig for treasure longer:
Let thy future spellword be
Days of labor, nights of resting;
So shall peace return to thee!"

For the Inquirer.

PLEASANTVILLE CELEBRATION.

Mr. OVER—I wish a small space in your excellent columns, to give a short account of the celebration of the people's Party at Pleasantville, on the 30th ult., of the glorious result of the election on the 12th of October—the victory in the State, and the Congressional and Legislative Districts.

The number of people there was beyond all expectation; they rolled in from the hills and the valleys, till our little village was crowded.

About 6 o'clock the celebration commenced. The evening being dark, it was thought best to have a little light on the occasion. A

barrel was furnished by G. D. Trout, Esq., which was hoisted about ten feet in the air, and was carried around the town, making a very brilliant light—two large banners followed next, then the floats and drum, amidst firing of guns, and shouts of "victory!" whilst fire-balls flew in every direction. After this performance, the crowd repaired to the Pleasantville Inn, where Wm. Kirk, Esq., was called upon for a speech, and responded in a neat and pertinent address, congratulating the people on the memorable and signal victory achieved on the second Tuesday of October, over the plundering hordes of Locofocoism, and the corrupt national administration which attempted to crush the liberties of a free people.

He urged the people to persevere in the good work so well begun. He was frequently cheered throughout his address, after which the meeting adjourned with loud cheers for the good cause.

Everything passed off pleasantly, and all were well pleased.

THE MANIAC.

BY EDA MAYVILLE.

"Then you are really in earnest, Mart?" said Philip Emmons, as the two sat in the quiet little parlor of the village inn.

"Never was more so in my life," answered Martin, raising a glass of Champagne to his lips and then setting back lazily upon the sofa. "I never had the most distant idea of marrying Genna Howe, and if she has flattered herself into any such belief it's no fault of mine. I've no particular objection to the girl, she is well enough for aught I know, but the fact of the matter is, I am too confoundingly inconsistent to ever marry anybody. It's a kind of constitutional weakness, and I don't know as I regret it. Nothing like variety, you know."

"But Mart, do you have no misgivings?" "Supposing some pretty girl, little blue-eyed Lucy there, whom you used to take to all the balls and sleighing parties to be heard of—supposing for instance she had become so much attached as to break her little loving heart when aware of your desertion, wouldn't that spark of celestial fire known as conscience trouble you some?"

"You are making out a serious case, Phil. I should, I confess, be sorry to plead guilty to so grave a charge as sending a young innocent girl like my half-forgotten pet Lucy sorrowing to the tomb, but as regards Genna Howe, I never—well, yes, I believe I have, too, given the girl some reason to think I loved her, but she ought to be a better judge of character than to suppose I would keep all my promises or that I was sincere when I said 'I could never love another.'"

"Well," said Phil, "as for little Lucy, I think she is a girl of too sound judgment to mourn long for a fellow of your stamp, in case she ever cared for you. But Genna, poor child, I pity her from my very heart; I do, indeed. Why, Martin, if there is any such thing upon earth as pure, unselfish unadulterated love, Genna Howe feels it for you. I verily believe she would sacrifice her life if she thought by so doing she could aid one drop to your cup of happiness."

"Oh, be done with your sweet ether nonsense," exclaimed Martin, laughing; "it don't take me; it goes down very well with airy-brained simpletons. But, Phil, seriously, I have no faith in these heart-broken girls. Just let some handsome, dashing young blade, with foreign airs and a pocket full of cash, come around and begin to assume the 'devoted,' I guess the smashed-up concerns they call hearts would mend rapidly."

"That may apply as a general rule, but I fear Genna is an exception. God grant that she is not," answered Philip, solemnly.

"Well, well," said Martin, gaily, taking another draught of the sparkling beverage, "she will find out very soon, I'm thinking—By-the-by, I forgot to mention that I'm off for Europe next week on a two years' tour. That will give Genna, the darling, a chance to forget all about me—while I, likely as any way, will take to my heart and home some languishing Italian, or pretty little Greek. Ha! ha! that's the plan!" And with a low bow to his friend, Martin left the apartment, to complete his preparations for his projected voyage.

Martin Aubrie was in every sense a man of the world, gay, winning in his manners, and always the polished gentleman.

He had met Genna Howe some six months prior to the conversation just narrated, was pleased with her gentle gaiety, and quiet, ladylike deportment; he had sought her acquaintance and for a time appeared the most zealous of lovers.

Fondly he lingered by her side, poured in her willing ear the sweet persuasive accents of never-changing love, wrought upon her young imagination until he seemed to her a being of almost celestial birth. With a feeling little less than idolatry she regarded him—worshipping, never dreaming that he, whose image filled her every thought could be less true or less devoted than herself. Ah! what hopes and joys depart with the light feet of early youth, how dearly is purchased the happiness of loving too fondly!

About three weeks after Martin Aubrie had expressed his intentions so decidedly to his friend, Genna Howe was quietly seated in her little dressing room, busily engaged in arranging a vase of delicate wax flowers.

Very beautiful was Genna as she sat there in her morning robe of snowy muslin, her sunny curls shading her fair, childlike face, and her long dark lashes drooping over her bright azure eyes. Very lovely was Genna as she sat thus, fondly thinking of the absent loved one, and weaving bright fairy visions of the future. Soon her meditations were unconsciously interrupted by her friend and confidante, Bessie Emmons.

"Good morning, Genna," she exclaimed, casting herself with the air of one perfectly at home into a comfortable lounging chair. "Did you know Martin Aubrie has gone to Europe?"

"No," replied Genna, surprised. "I think you must be wrongly informed; he certainly would never have gone without my knowledge—and this is the first I have heard of it."

"But, Genna, I am not mistaken," persisted Bessie; "he has been gone a week, and he told brother Philip that he should not return for two years."

"Gone! gone, and not one parting word—Oh, Bessie, this is too cruel; it cannot be, and burying her face in her hands, Genna remained some moments in deep thought.

"I would not care, Genna," said Bessie, soothingly. "Brother Phil says he is a worthless scamp—and you can't think how unfeelingly he talked about you; said he did not love you, and laughed at the idea of making you his bride. Don't, Genna, darling, don't look

so, he is not worth grieving about. I would not care, I am sure I would not." "You have never loved, Bessie," said Genna, in a hollow voice, gazing vacantly around, her face colorless as marble. "Did he say he did not love me, dear Martin?—no, Bessie—no. It was in the little arbor we were, when he clasped my hand and pressed it to his lips, and then he told me—"

"What was it, Bessie?" said the poor girl, pressing her hand against her burning brow. "My head aches so hard. I cannot remember. You know, Bessie? I told you all about it—what did he tell me? That I was a star; yes, a bright beautiful star that shone but for him, and that I would be the light of his life. Yes, Bessie, did he not say so? How foolish, how unkind of me to doubt him."

"No, no, Bessie, he loves me still; he can never forget his own Genna. Do you not think he will come to-night? he loves me so. How dark it is here, Bessie. I cannot see you!" and with a deep groan the wretched girl sank insensible upon the floor.

Half frantic with terror at the effect of her thoughtless words, Bessie sprang to the bell and rang it violently, then kneeling beside the pale, immovable form of Genna, she besought her in piteous tones to speak, if but one little word. But Genna remained as she had fallen, cold and rigid, her eyes fixed, and every feature wearing the impress of death. The family and physicians were soon present, but all their efforts to rouse her from the deathlike stupor into which she had fallen, were unsuccessful.

Sadly Bessie lingered at her bedside, vainly regretting the careless manner in which she had spoken, little thinking how deep and lasting was the love that found a home in the heart of her young friend.

Six days passed, and no change. The morning of the seventh dawned; pale and sorrowful, Bessie leaned over the low couch where rested the lovely form of Genna. There she lay shrouded in her white robes, pale and beautiful; but as Bessie gazed, she fancied she detected a slight change. With fear and trembling she placed her hand upon her heart; there was a gentle throbbing, scarce perceptible. Earnestly did Bessie watch; soon a little glow, like the first faint flush of morning, tinged her pallid countenance, and her lips moved audibly. "Martin," Bessie caught the sound.

Slowly and languidly, Genna moved her eyes, and gazed wonderfully upon the many faces that were by this time bent over her. "Who told me Martin had gone? I said he did not love me!" she asked in weak, tremulous tones.

"Martin will come soon," said Bessie, gently. "Lie still, now; you have been ill, darling, but you are better now, and must be very quiet."

"Yes, did Martin say I was ill? No, no, he said he loved me! he is whispering to me now! he says I am the sweet spirit of all his waking dreams," and closing her eyes she sank into a peaceful slumber.

We will drop the curtain over the days and weeks that elapsed ere Genna regained strength sufficient to enable her to arise from that bed of suffering. We will not attempt to portray the heart-rending agony of her loving parents and friends, when it was discovered that she, the young, the beautiful, who but a little time ago gladdened every heart with her playful mirth and winning smiles, was now a hopeless maniac, the victim of man's inconsistency.

Five years with their burden of joys and sorrows, smiles and tears, sped swiftly by. Martin Aubrie, young, handsome, and gay as ever, sits in his quiet breakfast parlor; upon his shoulder leans a dark-eyed, beautiful woman, his wife. Two sweet playful children complete the picture.

"Well, good morning, wife, I'm off to the counting-house, now," said Martin, rising; and kissing his hand to his lovely babes, he passed out of the room, while his wife, placing a box of toys upon the carpet, retired to her chamber; but a few moments elapsed ere she again entered the parlor. O, God! what a sight met her eyes! There lay her beautiful babes, with a fearful gasp across their fair white throats, from which poured forth the crimson tide in frightful streams.

Over them stood Genna, the perpetrator of this fiendish deed, robed in white flowing garments, her arms and neck bare, her face pale, and her eyes gleaming with the wild light of insanity. Brandishing her knife, she said, in a deep, piercing tone:

"I swore I would kill them; I saw Martin carry them in his arms; I saw him press his lips to their little baby faces; I know he loves them, but he told me once that he loved me, and I believed him, and now people point me out, and call me mad! No, no, I am not mad." Then turning, she fled from the apartment, leaving Mrs. Aubrie transfixed with grief and amazement.

As soon as the horrible affair was noised abroad, a search was instituted for the murderer, but Genna had mysteriously disappeared. No one had seen her—no one could gain any tidings of her.

One morning, three months after the unholy sacrifice of his little ones, Martin Aubrie again entered his counting room. He was very pale, and a shade of deep melancholy rested upon his handsome countenance.

He had scarcely reached his desk ere he felt a light hand laid upon his arm, and turning, his eyes met those of her he had so deeply wronged—pale and wildly beautiful she stood before him. "Martin Aubrie," said she, in a deep hurried whisper, that thrilled his very soul, "we meet at last!" and drawing from her bosom a knife still stained with the blood of his innocent children, before any one could be aware of her intentions, she plunged it deep into his heart.

Years have passed.

Genna Howe, the beautiful maniac, is no more. She sleeps in her narrow home, while over her the cypress and the willow wave their mournful boughs. She sleeps at last, and who shall say that he, the gay deceiver, the destroyer of her young life's happiness—merited not his dark, sad fate?

ROYAL POLITENESS.

A Scotch newspaper, which evidently is deficient in the feeling commonly known as loyalty among the English, profusely has an entree to "Her most Gracious Majesty," Queen Victoria. It appears that, accompanied by her husband and some of her children, Victoria lately visited the town of Leeds, on the way to Scotland; with the expressed purpose of opening a magnificent Town Hall, which the Leeds people have lately built. The Glasgow Examiner says:

"Among the curiosities of royal life it may be worth while to state that, though the mayor of Leeds gave up his mansion to the Queen, and spent £10,000 in entertaining her, his lady was not allowed to dine with her, or even see her. The mayor himself had been commanded to dine with the Queen, but the lady was not admitted in her own house to sit at her own table."

If this be a true bill, and it is precisely what we know to have occurred repeatedly, at other places visited by the Queen, it is a fine specimen of cool impudence. The mayor, Mr. Fairbairn, received the honor of Knighthood, and is now called "Sir Peter," but this is a scanty equivalent for the compliment he paid Her Majesty, at a vast expense. Another newspaper states that Lady Fairbairn had received a bracelet from the Queen, (after the publication of the above announcement) but does not add that, with true womanly spirit, she had refused to accept a present from a lady, however exalted in rank, who would not sit down to table with her, would not even see her. This exclusiveness would be very amusing if it were not very impertinent sometimes. What a pity it is that the exigencies of State etiquette should compel Queen Victoria—really a very good-natured little woman—to do unkind and unamiable things. One would have thought, in the instance of one of her own sex, the wife of her generous and devoted host, she would have acted differently.—Press.

ELECTION SCENES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—A correspondent of the Pendleton Messenger, reporting a trip through Spartanburg to North Carolina, gives some illustrations of "election times," which may be interesting and suggestive:

"Arrived at the election ground, there was a sight worth seeing. Apple brandy ruled. There were about as many women as men on the ground. This is a peculiar feature in North Carolina gatherings—the women nearly all attend, and it results beneficially sometimes. I once saw a fellow get into a fight at one of those elections, while his wife was along with him. The front yard of the dogery had been gruelled with very coarse gravel. Our hero pulled off his shirt and pitched in, but was soon made to bite the gravel. Hero No. 2 jumped on him, but was no sooner on than off, for our first named hero's wife gathered a hoop-pole and such a laming as hero No. 2 got it has not been my fortune to see since. All hands stood off and saw it well done. Hero No. 1 was a sight. Imagine a man's back full of coarse gravel—gouged in through the skin.

"In approaching the election ground, young men and women could be seen sitting on logs in the woods, eating ginger cakes and drinking cider and brandy. Heap of land to the acre there. One fellow jumped out of a shanty there where they kept their apple brandy, and swore that he could whip the man that had anything against him. Everybody seemed too drunk to take much notice of him. Two fellows got to scuffling on a large scaffold, and down it came, causing a general row. Some were knocked down by the falling of the scaffold, and supposing somebody had knocked them down, pitched in promiscuously. I thought it was time for a peaceable man to leave, so I took the road."

A FOREST IN A LAKE.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Virginia, speaks of the Great Salt Pond, near White Sulphur Springs, as follows:

It derives its name from the fact some years ago the inhabitants used to place salt in the valley where the pond now exists, to attract deer and cattle. There was a spring which rose in this valley, and after flowing a short distance above ground, descended in mother earth. To this spring the animals came to drink; from the trampling, or some other cause, its passage into the earth was closed. The valley by degrees filled with water, which being unable to escape on account of the mountains, submerged the forest. It now covers a space from 300 to 400 yards across, and reaches a depth of 80 to 90 feet. The water is so clear that you can see the submerged forest. It presents a most singular appearance. Upon looking down, on a still day, you might imagine you saw a city of dead giants before you, so fantastic are the shapes assumed by the trees.

The following marriage is announced in the papers: "Thomas Butler Chinn, Esq., of the Close, Litchfield, to Eliza Tippet, daughter of the late Secretary of the Navy." A wag who is always on the alert, wrote the following comment upon this union:

"Although the sun is sultry yet, The cold will soon set in; And Thomas does quite right to get A Tippet for his Chin."

DEATH OF FOUR CENTENNARIAN CLERGYMEN.—Six months ago a statement went the rounds of the press that four graduates of Dartmouth college—all of them clergymen—still survived, the aggregate of whose ages amounted to more than four hundred years.—Hardly had the fact become known than death commenced its work. One of the number, Rev. Mr. Parsons, of New Jersey, was called away at the age of 99; Rev. Labin Answorth, for three quarters of a century minister Jeffrey, (N. H.) died about the same time having more than completed his century; Rev. Zachariah Green, of Hempstead, (L. I.) followed in his 99th year, and now we have to chronicle the decease of the last and oldest of the four, Rev. John Sawyer, of Bangor, (Me.) who died on the 14th ult., aged 103 years and five days. Almost to the close of his life Mr. Sawyer retained his vigor in a surprising degree, and had preached occasionally during the spring and summer. In early life he served in the Revolutionary army, and was wounded in one of the battles in which he took a part. Rev. Daniel Waldo, recently Chaplain of the National House of Representatives, is, if we mistake not, the oldest clergyman in the country engaged in the active duties of his profession. His age is about ninety-four years.

WOMEN NATURAL ORATORS.—This passage occurs in a work recently published abroad on the "Art of Public Speaking":—"Women naturally speak better than men. They express themselves more easily, more vividly, with more arch simplicity, because they feel more rapidly, more arch simplicity, because they feel more rapidly, more arch simplicity. Hence the loquacity with which they are reproached, and which is an effect of their constitution and temperament. Hence there are so many women who write in an admirable and remarkable manner, although they have studied neither rhetoric nor logic, and even without knowing grammar or orthography. They write as they speak; they speak pretty much as the birds sing, and their language has the same charm. Add the sweetness of their organ, the flexibility of their voice, and the variety of their intonations, according to the feeling which animates them, the nobility of their physiognomy, which greatly increases the effect of words, the picturesqueness of their gestures, and in short the gracefulness of their whole exterior; thus, although not destined for orators by their sex or social position, they have all the power of the orator, and all his success in their sphere, and in the circle of their activity: for none better know how to touch, persuade, and influence, which, I think, is the end and perfection of eloquence."

ANECDOTE OF DR. WEBSTER, A SCOTCH MINISTER.—In 1774 Dr. Webster was a popular preacher of the Kirk of Scotland, in Edinburgh. Business brought him to London, and one day when passing the House of Lords, his curiosity induced him to make an effort to step in and see them. None were admitted without an order except noblemen's servants. Webster being ignorant of the rule, requested admittance. "What Lord do you belong to?" said the doorman. "To the Lord Jehovah."—"To the Lord Jehovah," repeated the keeper; "I have kept here seven years, but I have never heard of such Lord; Jack," said he to his fellow keeper on the front steps, "there's a chap who says he belongs to the Lord Jehovah, do you know such a Lord?" "Never heard of him," says Jack. "But said Webster, (willing to keep up the illusion,) there is such a Lord."—"Pass 'em in," said Jack, "I s'pose it's some poor Scotch Lord." This occurred at a period when there was not one in twenty of all in the manufacturing rural districts in England who could read the Bible or write his own name.—Sabbath school were introduced in 1783. Now the people are intelligent and happy, and cannot only read and write, but have found out who the "Lord Jehovah" is.

An Up-Hill Business.

Wake up,
Roll up,
Tumble up,
Step up,
Jump up,
Climb up,
Run up,
Skate up,
Ride up,
Rush up,
Swim up,
Fly up,
Crawl up,
Fire up,
Steam up,
Sail up,
Push up,
Any way, so that you get up and SETTLE UP your subscription bills.

LOW NECKED DRESSES.—In the olden time low necked dresses seem to have been regarded with particular disfavor by the lawmakers. In Pennsylvania, in the early days of that colony, there was a law, a part of which reads as follows: "That if any white female of ten years or upward, should appear in any public street, lane, highway, church, court house, tavern, ball room, theatre, or any other place of public resort, with naked shoulders, (i. e. low-necked dresses), being able to purchase necessary clothing, shall forfeit and pay a fine not less than one nor more than two hundred dollars." The closing paragraph of the law, however, permitted woman of questionable character to bare their shoulders, as a badge of distinction between the chaste and the unchaste.

A horse dealer, in describing a used up horse said he looked "as if he had been editing a daily newspaper."

LATEST PRENTICE-IANA.

REVOLUTIONARY REPORT.—John Van Buren, in a speech the other day, compared Mr. Haskin to Andre, and said if he were searched, doubtless a pass from Senard would be found in his boot. But had John been the captor, he would have taken Haskin's watch and purse; he would never think of enulating the disinterested patriotism of Paulding, Van Wert, and Williams.

On the evening of the 17th of Sept., the day of the departure of the last mail from Salt Lake, thirteen births were reported in Elder Kimball's family. We think that Brigham must be getting jealous. He may well tremble for his supremacy among the Utah women.

We never knew a more striking exemplification of the old maxim that "one extreme begets another," than in the case of Henry Clay and his son Jim.

Under the head of "news," our contemporaries daily record "More post office robbery" or "Further frauds on the Treasury." Unfortunately, these incidents no longer come under the appellation of news; they are as plenty as blackberries in the summer time.

The Savannah News feels confident of the neutrality of the Atlantic cable, despite the jealous fears heretofore expressed, as, at present, it has not a word to say on either side on any subject.

The Washington Union "respectfully inquires what play the opposition managers have in rehearsal to succeed bleeding Kansas upon the political stage." We would "respectfully suggest 'Used Up' to the Union to be followed by 'No, or the Glorious Minority,' with a recitation of 'Berks, have at ye all,' by Senator Douglas, if it desires private theatricals.

That part of Indiana called 'the Pocket' didn't exhibit much intelligence in the late election. Indiana's brains are evidently not in her pocket.

An American editor asks what our neighbor of the Democrat's purpose as to be in his constant turnings. We don't know, but we apprehend that he has deadly designs against those who are watching his course. He seems to be imitating the policy of the man who twisted the owl's head off by walking round and round the tree upon which the bird sat.

There was a duel in Florida the other day between John Lingle and James Lingo. Lingle made a Lyne shot—but probably not a mortal one.

Coming events cast their shadows before the Queen of England, the Queen of Portugal, the Empress of France, and the Princess Royal of Prussia.

The Cincinnati Times says "the prevailing epidemic now raging in this city is the thirst for strong drink." We presume the rye flows occasion by the results of the election have struck in.

The "Pennsylvania Dutch," of Berks, have a highly appreciative opinion of J. G. Jones. One of them said, "It is von shame if Mithen Shones be not elected for he is the Committee of the Shairman of Mean Ways."

In Sweden, a man who is seen four times drunk is deprived of a vote at election. In some of our large cities this rule is reversed; a drunken man is made to vote four times.

An Illinois correspondent says that Mr. Douglas became so exhausted in speaking upon a recent occasion, that his friends had to hold him up on the stand. He was in as bad a way as the poor dog that was so feeble as to have to lean against the fence to bark.

The managers of the Crystal Palace which was recently burned, appear to be getting up a quarrel. As they have no longer a 'glass house,' they begin to 'throw stones.'

A MAN TRIES TO CHOP HIS OWN HEAD OFF.—A correspondent of the Vevay (Ind.) Statesville, writing from Carroll county, Ky., relates that a few days since a party of men were raising a log building; one of the company a young man named Thomas E. Searey, suddenly left his work, and seizing an axe, cut several gashes on the top of his head. On attempts being made to wrest the weapon from him, he brandished it in the air, threatening to kill any one who approached him. He then laid his neck upon a log, and was about to chop his own head off, when his companions managed, after a desperate struggle, to secure him.—Searey is described as being an intelligent, upright man, and had never before given evidence of being insane.

MOST STRANGE.—A man was once relating a story of being on a locomotive that struck a cow standing on the track, and threw her several rods into a field, where she lit squarely upon her feet, with her head toward the train, and strange to tell wasn't hurt a mite. "But didn't she look scared?" Enquired a listener.

"Well, I don't know whether she was scared or not, but she looked a good deal discouraged."

One person having asked another if he believed in the appearance of spirits. "No," was the reply; "but I believe in their disappearance, for I've missed a bottle of gin since last night."

In the school of the world as in that of love we must begin by practising what we wish to learn.

Speaking of cheap things—it costs but a trifle to get a wife, but doesn't she sometimes prove "a little dear!"

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, NOV. 12, 1858.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PEOPLE'S MEETING.

A meeting of the People will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of Court week, (16th Nov. next), for the purpose of consulting together, and congratulating the country over the recent brilliant victory in this Congressional and Legislative District, the State at large, and the glorious triumphs in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, &c.

Several speeches will be delivered on the occasion. Let there be a good turn out. Come one, come all!

Oct. 29, 1858.

Our friends who intend visiting town in Court week, and who are indebted to us for subscription, advertising and job work, will please not forget us, as we never needed money as badly. Those who do not come to town, can send their dues by their friends. Our terms will be rigidly adhered to, \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 at the expiration of the year.

The Elections of last Week.

Our readers are already advised of the result of the elections of Tuesday of last week. The victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, on the 12th of October, have been followed up by others, equally brilliant, in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan and Wisconsin. In New York, only four Locomotion Locofocos have been elected to Congress, and these all from the City, and two anti-Locomotion Democrats from the country. The delegation will stand 27 Opposition, two anti-Locomotion Democrats and four Locofocos. The Republican State ticket is elected by about 20,000 plurality, and a large majority in the Legislature. In Massachusetts, Banks Republican, is elected Governor by about 30,000 majority—the whole eleven Congressmen and an overwhelming majority of the Legislature. Locofocism made scarcely a show of opposition. In New Jersey, the Opposition carried all the Congressmen, three American-Republican, and two anti-Locomotion Democrats. In the last Congress there were three Locofocos and two Opposition. The Opposition have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, which secures a United States Senator—a gain—and a large majority on the popular vote. In Michigan, the Opposition have carried the State, securing all the Congressmen, but one, and a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. In Wisconsin the Opposition have also triumphed. They have carried two of the three Congressmen, and a majority of the Legislature.

The election in Illinois, probably, is the most important that has taken place, this fall. To that quarter has the eyes of the whole Union, been centred. The campaign there was the most exciting that has occurred in the country for the last half century. Douglas and Lincoln were the opposing candidates for a seat in the United States Senate, before the people, and Douglas has triumphed, having secured a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, which secures his return to the Senate; and his ticket has probably a majority on the popular vote of the State. It is known that on the question of the admission of Kansas, Mr. Douglas differed with Mr. Buchanan, and the leading spirits of his administration. From that time to the present, he has been pursued by the administration with the most bitter and unrelenting fury. After the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Douglas went home to Illinois, and there, before the people of his own State he had to appear and defend his course. He appealed from the President to the people, and they have sustained him! The command was sent forth from Washington to all the office holders in Illinois, that they should vote for the Republican-Lincoln representatives, and in every case where there was any opposition to the command, the person was removed, and a lick-spittle who was willing to obey, was put in his place. He was opposed by the whole Locomotion force of the country, and the attacks upon him by their orators and press, were of the most fierce, outrageous and malignant kind. The best speakers of the opposition in the country were canvassing Illinois in favor of Lincoln, and yet he has succeeded, and the Locomotion-Buchanan vote of the State is only about 3000 out of 240,000! What a triumphant vindication! What a condemnation of the administration! In this contest Mr. Douglas had the sympathies of the people of the North, of all shades of opposition, which aided him materially. In his fight with executive usurpation and tyranny, he occupied nearly the correct ground. His re-election will be more of a condemnation of Mr. Buchanan and his advisers, than a defeat of the Republicans, many of whom through sympathy voted for him.

In our own town the sympathies of the opposition were as much in favor of Mr. Douglas, in his war with the administration, as they were for Mr. Lincoln. But in the Locofoco

party here were to be found the real bitter and persecuting enemies of Mr. Douglas. They called him a "traitor," "disorganizer" and "renegade," and threatened to "crush him out" of the Democratic party. They charged him with "heresy," and clamored for his excommunication for daring to differ from the President on the Lecompton question. Among those who were thus clamorous, we would name S. H. Tate, Esq., present Prothonotary. Mr. Tate, it is well known, has always been an office-seeker, even from the time when the memory runneth not to the contrary, and always defeated. He made loud threats, and damned the party publicly on the streets, was himself looked upon with suspicion, and his orthodoxy doubted; but as soon as he was elected, he determined to change his course, and uphold his party in everything, no matter how abominable, and consequently he was for "crushing out" all his party friends who differed with the President, on his outrageous Kansas policy, and endeavoring to place them in the same suspected position which he himself previously occupied! Now that he has done all the harm he can for Douglas, and after he has triumphed over the administration, and all such as Tate, we are told that he now says that "he was always opposed to Buchanan, and in favor of Douglas!" Can doughfaceism and duplicity go farther? Shame! Mr. Shannon, also, was one of the loudest-mouthed in abusing Douglas; and Meyers of the Gazette, who is now only a Locofoco on account of his pocket, which is clearly shown by his belonging to as many as four different parties before he was twenty-five years old! Both of these last were for "crushing out" Douglas! Many others of the "small fry" were also for "crushing out!" They have failed to "crush him" out, and they will all now be "crushed" into his support in 1860! They will then bespatter him with their fulsome praise as they have hitherto bespattered him with their abuse! In connection, we might even state that the present P. M. in this place, John Mowry, Esq., was as loud in his condemnation of Douglas as any of them, but since his election, even he repudiates poor old Mr. Buchanan, and says that he is for Douglas for next President! Hereafter we may expect them to eat all their words against Douglas, as they have eaten dirt in favor of Buchanan!

FAREWELL SERMON.

Rev. F. Benedict preached his farewell sermon to the people of this place, in the Lutheran Church, on Sunday morning last. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Benedict has been the pastor of the Lutheran congregation of this place for a period of nearly ten years, and during that time he has been, probably, more actively employed in the duties pertaining to the ministry, than any other in our midst. The church in this place, and Parsonage, were both built under his care, and both have been paid for through his exertions. He leaves his congregation free of debt, and a surplus in the treasury. Between 300 and 400 were received into the church, during his administration, nearly 800 children baptized, and nearly 200 couples married.

Mr. Benedict's sermon was delivered in a solemn and impressive manner, and was received by his flock with evident sorrow. He was beloved by all his members, as well as by the entire community, and all our citizens regret his departure. He will be missed more than any other citizen who has left us for a long time.

He left here on Tuesday morning last, for Somerset, his future home.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

On Tuesday last there were congressional elections held in seven States—Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Illinois there were three tickets—Douglas and anti-Douglas democrats and republicans. In Massachusetts there were three tickets. Massachusetts also voted for Governor. In Michigan there was the regular democratic and republican tickets. In New Jersey the matter was mixed up among Americans, republicans, democrats and anti-Locomotion democrats. In New York four tickets were before the people for Governor, but in several of the congressional districts there was a "fusion" against the democrats. In Wisconsin the only issue was between the republicans and the democrats. Delaware and Michigan also elected a Governor. These elections determine the political character of the house in the next Congress.

"BUCHANAN CLUB."—We have not yet been informed of the next meeting of this very effective "stick." When does it meet again?—Du tell! As all the "unchangeable" are coming round to the side of "little Dug," in this place, we suppose poor old Mr. Buchanan will feel very much grieved, and not visit Bedford next summer—and that "powerful auxiliary," the club—will be abandoned, as the old gentleman is no Gen. Jackson, and his name will not do to go down to posterity as the handle of any political machine. At all events, when does the Club again meet? The people are anxious to know.

"Beef-Heels" over the signature of St. Clair, in the last Gazette, makes a great fuss because we corrected an error which appeared in our paper a short time before; the difference between him and us, is, that when we make an error or mistake, we have always the manliness to correct it—but if he states the "horse to be sixteen feet high" he sticks out for it.

"We neglected last week to inform our readers that the beautiful poem on our second page, entitled 'A Node,' was from the gifted pen of our 'Poet Laureate.' We have from the same source the following"

Address to the American Flag.

Studied up whilst a sitting onto the fence, a watch in it of war in the breeze, and a tuckin off of fire crackers now and then.

O, my flag! O, bootless place of cloth! Mould up of red and white and blue stripes And stars painted on both sides! All hail! again I'm astir in thy embraces Shudder, admiring of thy grandeur, And suckin into mi chest the gentle zephyrs That are a holdin you out well-nigh onto Strate. Grate flag! I wish I shet Mi tize, and look at ye, and think How as when you was little, and not much Bigger than a small peccot of kloth, and Almost as tender as a shete of paper, you Was carried all thru the revolution! Any war, and have sum fu times since Held up her hel with difficulty, and How tremulous you ar no, I feel Just as if I shud bust and di all round, and want To git jonn off the fence, and git shot, Or starve, or hit on the head with a stick of Wood, or hung for mi knutry.

Prodigious banner! Wouldn't I smile to see A Chinaman or a small unattached Forriner undertak to pull you down! If a Chinaman I wud shi him, and kut Off his kow, and bare it off in triumph! Before I'd see a slit tour in ye, or the sackrelous Hands of a fo a kuttin of you into bullit Patchin, I brase mi back agin a wail (or a House, or a fence, or a bard, as it mite be), And fire, and strike, and scratch, and Loose mi hat, and git hit in the i and On mi leg (card) and akrost the smaol of Mi back, and fall down, and git up Agin, and kontinue the struggle for a half or There quarters of an our, or until I got Severely wounded.

Terrific emblem! How proud you look, And how almighty say you were round, A snappin, and crackin, and a skrin of hosses; I spose your almost tarin to git into a Fite with symbody, and satisfish your kar-Nivorous disperishun beat up a hole nashun. Great flag! I don't no which makes me feel the Most patriotick—yu or the forth of July! Yu ar about the same size, and ar both Sublime and terrible to kontemplat! But I must klose, and wail mi last adoo, However tryin to mi feelins it may be, And git down off the fence, for already the Sharp pints of the pickets begin to stick me And make me skringe, and hitch about, And threaten to tare mi klose and make me hollar.

The last Gazette says that the present free trade Tariff was passed by the opposition in 1857. This is so false, and has been exposed so often, that it is scarcely necessary to notice the assertion. The opposition had not the power to pass that Tariff—they were not able to elect the Speaker in the House by a majority of the whole vote—the Senate was largely Locofoco, and the President is a Locofoco. Locofocos can't deceive the people in this way. We want a Protective Tariff similar to that of 1842, and we will never have good and stable times till we accomplish it, and build up our manufactures, create a home market, buy less than we sell Europe, and keep our gold at home. We are for a protective Tariff, first, last, and all the time, and the people through-out the country are pretty generally coming to the correct view on the subject, as the recent elections abundantly prove.

We copy the following extract from the Harrisburg Keystone. The subject is as applicable in Bedford as it is in Dauphin County.—Owners of real estate, whose deeds are not yet recorded, had better make a note of it:

RECORDED.—Mr. Peter Hummel, the very efficient and obliging Recorder of our county, has published a notice of great importance to all owners, purchasers, or sellers of real estate. We learn from it that "by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, no title for Real Estate is perfect and secure, unless it be recorded within six months after its execution, if it be made within this State; or within Twelve Months, if executed out of the State; in the office for Recording of Deeds, for the county where the lands lie; otherwise, every such deed or conveyance shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration, unless such deed or conveyance be recorded as aforesaid, before the proving and recording of said deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim."

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Albany Evening Journal has a probable estimate based upon the elections that have already taken place, as well as upon the chances in relation to those which are yet to occur, and it gives the following as the result:—

Opposition,	124
Administration,	113

This we regard as exceedingly moderate, and greatly below the probability. That the Administration will be in a signal minority in the next House, we consider as beyond all question. There cannot, indeed be a doubt upon the subject.

REJOICING.—The Huntingdon Globe is the organ of the Democracy of that county, but "speaks right out in meeter" regarding the late election as follows. It says—"We rejoice over the defeat of Locomotionism, over the defeat of Porter and Frost and every old member of Congress, who misrepresents the constituents on the Kansas question. We rejoice that the Democracy of the State have spoken in language which cannot be misunderstood, in condemnation of the Kansas policy of the President &c."

Rev. Mr. Yingling, of the East Pennsylvania Synod, has accepted a call from the Lutheran congregation of this place, and will shortly enter upon the discharge of his duties. He is said to be a good preacher, and a very agreeable gentleman.

Attend the People's Meeting on Tuesday evening next. Let there be a good turn out. The late elections have resulted so gloriously, that all ought to hear the result.

Mr. Editor.—Permit me to make known, through the columns of your paper, a ridiculous resolution, passed by the Board of School Directors of Bedford Township, prohibiting females from acting in the capacity of teachers in said township. Surely 'tis only in Bedford Township, for who would not desire that such a heathenish idea be excluded from all other townships, and also from the minds of intelligent men here and elsewhere. I would ask our worthy Directors the validity of a decision which deserves the commiseration and contempt of an enlightened community, and we can but think, the disapprobation of their own better judgment. Can they think that educated females would exert an evil influence as teachers, or corrupt the morals of their pupils? If so, how very different from many good and great men, who attributed all they were and have been, to the early training of a pious mother. Then, too, our State Superintendent advises that females be encouraged in fitting themselves for teachers, and recommends them as exerting a beneficial influence in our schools. But perhaps he is incapable of giving advice! Would that some others than the framers of such a resolution, might test his abilities.—Great men, truly! (St promoters of the cause of education,) and possessing greater mothers, wives or daughters if their influence has been such as to inculcate the thought that females were unfitted to aid the youthful mind in the acquisition of knowledge. What think you? Does our worthy Superintendent countenance such proceedings? Not likely! We would think of him as a man, scorning such debasing unmeritorious schemes. 'Tis the mind that makes the man, and are we to suppose that females have no intellect to be cultivated? Alas! what an era we are verging upon. In speaking of education, we do not mean simply writing a good hand, and thus being smuggled into office, but a thorough cultivation of the mental powers, an elevation of thought and soul which raises man above duplicity, by which the uneducated are at times led astray. And should not a like privilege be granted to ladies? Why deprive them of one real pleasure, a good education, and the means of doing good to others?

[Gazette please copy.]

For the Inquirer.

WILL MR. SCHELL RESIGN? Wm. P. Schell's party is beaten in this district by over 1300 majority. The people of this district have emphatically declared that they do not desire his services at Harrisburg. Will Mr. Schell, notwithstanding the repudiation of him and his party, by his fellow citizens of the 19th district, have the impudence to go to Harrisburg and claim a seat in the Senate, this winter, as their Senator, under such circumstances? Would not any man, who has any respect for himself, at once quietly resign? That appears, Mr. Editor, to be the general wish of our friends throughout the district. His election came off at a very unlucky time, and with a great many false promises. He and his friends promised the people in case of his election, that they should have a railroad to Bedford very soon; in fact, any person, to have heard some of their speeches, would have thought that the iron bull would have been belching and bellying out to Bedford long before this time. Mr. Schell knows that the people have been very grossly deceived in this matter, and that if he had been a candidate for re-election, this fall, he would have been beaten by not less than 1500 majority. So that if he takes his seat at Harrisburg this winter, he will not carry out the wishes of a large majority of his fellow-citizens. We say again, under such circumstances, would not any man who has any respect for himself, at once quietly resign?

BLOODY RUN.

A Damaging Disclosure.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary of Kansas under Gov. Walker, in a late speech at Lawrence made the following statement:

He (Mr. Stanton) came to Kansas in 1857 believing it to be the intention of Mr. Buchanan to deal fairly with the people. Had not this been his opinion, he would never have accepted the position of Secretary, nor Walker that of Governor of the Territory. Justice demanded the admission that he still believed the intention of the Administration to have been good. Its present line of policy was an after-thought. Until the month of September he and Gov. Walker were sustained throughout by the Administration. He would mention one circumstance which was not generally known, as showing this conclusively.

On the 1st of September, General Whitfield and Dr. Debbis, of Kansas, who were then in Washington, signed a letter "expressly that the course of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton was acceptable to the people of Kansas, inasmuch as an undoubted majority were in favor of a free State." This letter was written at the special request of Mr. Buchanan, who was anxious to shield himself from the assaults then being made on him by the South. Through Mr. Buchanan's agency the letter was sent to the Union office, and was actually in type, accompanied by editorial comments endorsing the character of Dr. Debbis as a "gentleman of unimpeachable veracity," when it was seen in proof by a Southern member of the Cabinet, who ordered its suppression. From that day to this the course of the Administration has been a most unscrupulous and shameful one.

THE VICTOR A MOURNER.—The wife of Hon. John Hickman died on Tuesday, the day on which her husband was re-elected to Congress. The sudden death of this gifted lady has created a profound sensation in West Chester, where she was greatly beloved. We learn from the Philadelphia Press that she partook of her dinner as usual, and retired to her chamber to rest, when she was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs. She arose and walked to her husband's library, where he was, and died shortly afterwards. Thus, at the very moment when the people of the Sixth district were preparing to honor Mr. Hickman by re-election. God called from his side the noble woman who had been his stay and his comfort for many years past. Mrs. Hickman was a lady of great talents and many endearing qualities. She resembled her glorious husband in many respects, and in nothing more than in the firmness of her friendship, the gentleness of her manners, and the kindness of her heart. Her friends can only regret that she had not lived to see him victorious.

More Thunder!



THE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.

Morgan, (Rep.) is elected Governor by about 20,000 majority, with the entire Republican State ticket, notwithstanding a Locofoco majority of some 20,000 polled by the Dead Rabbits and Bruisers of New York City. Besides this a heavy vote was polled for Burrows, the straight American candidate for Governor, which added to the Republican vote will make the anti-Locomotion majority in the State near 100,000. The Congressional delegation will stand 27 Opposition, 2 anti-Locomotion Democrats, and 4 Locomotion Democrats. The majority on joint ballot in the Legislature will be very large.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln being candidates for the U. States Senate, the great battle in this State has been for the control of the Legislature. Week after week, and month after month, they have been canvassing the State addressing large mass meetings and calling upon the people to rally beneath their respective banners. The result is a Douglas triumph.—The telegraph reports that he has secured a majority of five in each house—so that he will be re-elected to the U. States Senate. His present term, however, does not expire until the 4th of March next.

The following Congressmen have been elected:

1st district—	E. B. Washburne, rep.
2d "	J. F. Farnsworth, "
3d "	Owen Lovejoy, "
4th "	Wm. Kellogg, "
5th "	Isaac N. Morris, anti-L. Dem.
6th "	Thomas L. Harris, "
7th "	J. C. Robinson, "
8th "	Philip B. Fouke, "
9th "	John A. Logan, "

The delegation is the same as in the present Congress, except the three last named, who succeed Douglas democrats.

The Legislature stands: Democrats 14, republicans 10; doubtful 1. House—democrats 39; republicans 35; doubtful 1. Only 12 senators were elected this year, as 8 democrats and 5 republicans held over. The democrats are all said to be Douglas men. The Buchanan candidates polled but a small vote throughout the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The republicans have swept the State. The following is the State ticket elected: Governor, N. P. Banks; Lieut. Governor, E. Trask; Secretary of State, O. Warner; Treasurer, W. Tenny, Jr.; Auditor, C. Waite; Attorney General, S. H. Phillips. The American Republicans also elect the entire congressional delegation. Thos. D. Elliot in the first district; James Buffington in the second, re-elected; Alexander H. Rice in the fourth, by 1,046 plurality; Anson Burlingame in the fifth, re-elected by 213 plurality; Charles Train in the eighth; Eli Thayer in the ninth, re-elected; Chas. Delans in the tenth, and Henry L. Dawes in the eleventh, re-elected. In the present Congress the whole delegation is republican.

In Boston the vote for Banks (American and republican) is 6,348; Beach (dem.) 6,357; Lawrence (straight American) 916.

The vote for Governor in all but 15 towns foot up, Banks, republican 65,091; Beach, democrat, 36,669; Lawrence, American, 11,622. Of the Senators elected 37 are republicans, and 3 democrats. To the House, 192 republicans, 29 democrats and 10 Americans are elected. The democrats have elected the Hon. Benj. F. Butler to the Senate, and Hon. Caleb Cushing to the House.

NEW JERSEY.

The republicans and anti-Locomotionites have carried this State. The congressmen elect are:

1st district—	John T. Nixon, op.—no change
2d district—	John L. N. Stratton, opp.—no change
3d district—	G. B. Adrian, anti-L. dem.—no change
4th district—	J. R. Riggs, anti-L. dem., in place of John Huyler, L. dem.
5th district—	Ex-Governor Pennington, op. in place of Wortendyke, dem.

The opposition have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, which secures a United States Senator, which is a gain.

MICHIGAN.

In Michigan the op. have elected all their State officers—Moses Wisner Governor, F. B. Fairfield Lieut. Governor, Nelson G. Ishell, Secretary of State, &c. They have, however, lost a member of Congress in the first district. They have large majorities in both branches of the Legislature: Senate, 22 op. and 10 dem.; House, 6 op. and 33 dem. The following are the names of the Representatives to Congress:—

Pres. Congress Next Congress.

1—	Wm. A. Howard, Op. Geo. B. Cooper, Dem.
2—	H. Walbridge, " H. Walbridge, Op.
3—	D. S. Walbridge, " F. W. Kellogg, "
4—	De W. C. Leach, " De W. C. Leach, "

DELAWARE.

The result of the election in Newcastle county is a majority for J. S. Buckmaster, people's candidate for Governor, of about 39; for Wm. G. Whiteley, dem., for Congress 80; for A. Cannon, people, for sheriff 68; for Jno. Boys, people, for coroner, about 100, and the people's senators, representatives and levy court commissioners are elected by majorities ranging from 10 to 40.

Kent and Sussex counties, however, having gone for the democrats, Dr. Burton is elected Governor by about 200, and Whitley to Congress by 430. The Legislature is democratic, and will elect a U. S. Senator in place of Dr. Bates, dem.

WISCONSIN.

In Wisconsin the election has resulted in a Republican triumph—they have a majority of the popular vote, and a large majority in the Legislature. Two out of the Congressmen are Republicans, but it is supposed that Larabee, dem. is elected in one of the districts which is a gain.

Flour in Baltimore, \$5 to \$5.50, according to quality; Rye Flour \$4, Corn Meal \$4 per barrel.

Reign of Calhounism.

"The evil that men do, lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones."

This maxim is having a fulfillment in current history. A dead statesman, says the Springfield Republican, now controls our national policy. His doctrines pervade and direct all departments of the government, and in that sense he, though dead, has more power than any living man. The men in office, from the president down to the humblest tide-waiter, are but the instruments of the policy which he originated. John C. Calhoun is to day king of these United States. This is no exaggeration, no mere figure of speech, but substantial verity, the evidences of which lie open to common apprehension. The fact is remarkable as it is true. The great statesman of South Carolina did not get fairly recognized while living. Even his own state, while it honored his consummate ability and his singular devotion to pro-slavery ideas, had not courage to come up to his radical slavery doctrines, and was inclined to look upon him as poetic and visionary in his schemes. The politicians of the other southern states stood aloof from him, and considered his ideas quite impracticable, while the north held them in entire contempt. Nobody believed then that the day would ever come when the doctrines of Calhoun would become the prevailing policy of a great national party, and of the general government. But the prophetic soul of Calhoun looked forward to this result, and that provision of the future which belongs to all great minds made him confident and assured, although the whole world was apparently against him, and the eternal law of God and the course of divine Providence seemed to be in direct hostility to the great scheme to which he had devoted his life. And when J. C. Calhoun died everybody said that slavery had lost its great champion, and that henceforth she would make no more arrogant claims to dominion. The event has disappointed all expectation. The theories of Calhoun, discarded during his lifetime by his own party, and distrusted by his own section, have become the doctrines of the democratic party and the government, and fidelity to them is to-day the test of official fitness in the free as well as the slave states. The democratic party is no longer the party of Jefferson, or of Jackson; it is the party of Calhoun, and he, though eight years dead, is more properly its dictator than any and all living men in their ranks. It should take his name too. It is not a Jeffersonian party, nor a democratic party. It is simply and wholly a Calhoun party. That expresses its entire character and creed.

In his speeches on the Oregon bill and his celebrated "Address of Southern Members of Congress to their constituents," Mr. Calhoun advanced the doctrine that slavery was a national institution—the southern statesman had before insisted that it was purely local, and that the general government should not interfere with it—and he declared that the true policy of the South was to defer its party differences and to refuse all connection with any political party at the North that would "confer the guarantees of the constitution" in favor of the South, and give to its peculiar institution the patronage and support of the general government. This advice, repudiated at the time, has since been followed. Step by step the democratic party has ascended to the topmost plank of the Calhoun platform, and has secured thereby the unanimous and unwavering allegiance of the entire South. It has become a southern party, a mere sectional party, devoted to a single sectional interest, with only such support from the North as may be secured by the hope of federal office, by the purchase of the votes of the mercenary, or by practising upon the credulity of the ignorant. In this perfect union of the South lies its strength, as Mr. Calhoun predicted, backed as it has hitherto been, by the weakness and division of the North. The slave power now rules with undisputed sway. It has only to speak and it is done. The supreme court as well as the executive, registers its edicts without hesitation. Slavery is declared to exist constitutionally in all the public domain, and neither Congress nor the people of the territories may exclude it, but are, on the contrary, solemnly bound to cherish and protect it, and every other interest must give way before this, the only really national institution.

Will this reign of Calhounism be perpetual, or has it reached its climax, and is it destined to fall as suddenly and mysteriously as it has arisen? There are evident signs of decay and demoralization in the Calhoun party. It has ventured too far upon upon the acquiescence of its supporters in the free States. It has become too confident in its power, and too arrogant and aggressive to be longer endured. The Democracy of Jefferson is now fairly pitted against it; the struggle will be brief and true, democracy are but wise and faithful. The reign of the dead man must be ended in 1860, and the principles, which ought also to die, shall be buried with his bones beneath the congenial soil of South Carolina. The party of living men with living principles comes to take its place and to write its singular history.

Epitaph on J. Glancey Jones.

Glancey Jones, of old Berks, was Mr. Buchanan's fugleman in the House of Representatives, at its last session. On one occasion he accused a member with opposing the Administration because Mr. Buchanan had not invited him to dine at the White House. This first called attention to the fact that no former President had refused the civilities of the White House to members opposed to him in politics. Immediately after the defeat of Jones, at the late election, Col. Forney published the following epitaph:

In England of old it was ever the rule That the King kept his butler and also his fool. But in model Republics one man will suffice To be the Court fool, and the bottles to ice. The one who lies here, Buck's marketing did, Gave cards round to dinner to those who were bid, And exulted o'er others, when not asked to dine On Executive mutton and Cabinet wine. This slab, on last Tuesday placed over his bones, Shows the Court fool and butler was named Glancey Jones.

Commenting upon this epitaph, Prentice says, "the Pennsylvania law against cruelty to animals should be enforced upon Col. Forney and his Press, or perhaps the late member from Berks can get out an injunction to restrain the publication of such epithets as the above."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

[L. S.] In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The goodness of God to us a people calls for our public acknowledgment and our grateful praise. The past and the present are crowded with His blessings. Nothing has occurred to imperil the principles of civil and religious liberty upon which our Government is based, or to interfere with its harmonious operations in all departments. We are at peace with all foreign nations, and the noise of violence is unheard within our borders. While all enjoy perfect freedom of opinion, the genial influences of our free institutions, and the mild spirit of our holy religion, are more and more uniting us in our brotherhood. Our educational institutions are diffusing intelligence among the masses of our citizens, inducing a higher appreciation of their privileges, and a deeper sense of their obligations. Though in some localities the pestilence has prevailed, our country at large has enjoyed unusual health, and we are blessed with an abundance of all the necessities and comforts of life. Our industrial pursuits are fast recovering from the torpor induced by the recent financial embarrassments; confidence is being restored, and business is resuming its wonted activity. Mercies crown all our relations in life, and the hopes of a glorious immortality wait to cheer and bless every heart.

Prompted by my own convictions of duty, and in conformity with the expressed wishes of many of my fellow-citizens, I, WM. F. PACKER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the eighteenth day of November, inst., to be observed as a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer, and recommending to all our people, that, setting aside on that day all worldly pursuits, they assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite in offering thanks to God for His goodness, imploring His gracious forgiveness, and the continuance of His mercies, and while our hearts thrill with gratitude to God for His unnumbered blessings, let a liberal charity be extended to all upon whom have been the burdens of misfortune and want.

WM. F. PACKER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

List of Grand Jurors

Drawn for November Term, (3d Monday) 1858.
Josiah D. Shuck, George W. Burton, Jacob Beckley, Jacob S. Brumbaugh, Martin Boor, Morgan Cessna, Christopher Carper, Gillard Dork, George W. Gump, John Hall, Jonathan Harewood, Charles Heltzell, Joseph Hickman, Isaac Inler, Nicholas Kooz, Jacob Kifer, Samuel Miller, Jacob A. Noodenus, John Nelson, Nathan Robinson, Henry Kessler, James Sill, Joseph Stiffen, Gideon D. Trout.

PETIT JURORS.

John Amos, Fred Berkhimer, Jacob Barkman, Daniel Barley, Alexander Croft, George Cauffman, David Carns, Samuel Carmack, Joseph Chamberlin, John Camp, John Dittmer, Adam Easter, Peter Ewalt, Daniel Fletcher, Solomon Feigh, Jacob Hinsh, Adam Hetzer, Charles Harclorad, Henry Ickes, Joseph Long, Peter Moses, Michael Northerst, Bernard O'Neal, Jacob Oster, Thomas Piper, John S. Ritchey, David Roland, William Robinson, Michael Smouse, John Smith, David Steel, Wm. States, James Smith, Jacob Stuckey, Robt. M. Taylor, Benjamin Valentine, John H. Wilkinson, Wm. C. Wisegarver.

Tribute of Respect.

HALL OF BEDFORD LODGE, No. 222.
WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His all-wise Providence, has removed from amongst us our late brother, Abraham Perrin, Therefore
Resolved, That we have heard with heartfelt sorrow of the death of our brother, Abraham Perrin. He has left upon our hearts and memories the recollections of a true Old Fellow.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted wife of our deceased brother, fully conscious that the cold hand of death has severed ties in the family circle which time can never heal, and that we tender to his widow and relatives our deep sympathies in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, our Hall be clad in mourning, and the members of the Order wear the usual badge for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be required to furnish a copy of these Resolutions to the widow of the deceased, and that they be published in the papers of this Borough.

THOMAS R. GETTYS, Jr.,
Sec'y.

Oct. 29, 1858.

DIED.

At her residence in Pittsburgh, on the 1st inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH YOUNG, wife of John Young, formerly of Bedford, Pa., aged 56 years, 9 months and 29 days.

STRAY STEERS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford County, some time in October; one has the left ear off, and white head, two with the right ears off, one with white head, the other white and brindle spotted, supposed to be one year old—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.
JAMES BAREFOOT.
Nov. 12, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Henry Beltz, late of Harrison Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Napier Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to, or having claims against the said Henry Beltz, to make payment immediately, with properly authenticated, for settlement.
Nov. 12, 1858. JOHN SILL, Adm'r.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also made Candles. Extra quality.
Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

BURNING FLUID and Pine Oil

always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store August 6, 1858.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Railroad and two miles of Stonestown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,
A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one-half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly running stream through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,
160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river about Council Bluffs.

ALSO,
The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings. The land is good—produces well and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pick is close by leading to Hollidaysburg which with the furnace make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.
Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

LADIES BAZAAR.

Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR.

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmere, Foulleathers, flannel and side striped Delaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere Delaines, French, plain and printed Delaines, Opera French English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, De-Beiges, Brilliants, American and French Gingham, and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long Square and Mantilla Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chemise Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts &c.

BONNETS.

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tufted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Children's and Misses' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers—French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings, Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H. D. Paxon's thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 5, 1858.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to numbers nine,
Allowing some few heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shaggy tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to wear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
Even wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song.

HARD TIMES RELIEF!
Nov. 5, 1858.

RICH FALL GOODS!

MRS. SARAH B. POTTS,
HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every description, and all prices, brought low for quick sale. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs, victorine caps, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray, straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinery Goods.
Oct. 22, 1858.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMEL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 14th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SARRIS and JOHN G. HARTLEY, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 15th day of November, next. Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Bedford, October 22, 1858.

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

OSTER MANSPEAKER & CARN, have now in store a complete stock of

Seasonable Dry Goods,
Embracing printed Byadere, Pacific, and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Valentine, Robes A'Quilla, rich Quilts and Foulleathers, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors, from 25 cts. up, Plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12 1/2 cts. up, printed Flannels, Indian Linens, Swiss and Cambric Mullins, Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls from \$1.50 up, Gloves and Hosiery, dress trimmings and Fringes, Morino under shirts and drawers, Comforts and Scarfs, bleached and unbleached Mullins, in all widths, from 6 1/2 cts. up, checks, gingham, tickings, flannels, new style fall Prints from 6 1/2 cts. up, Linseys, Jeans, Satinets from 5 1/2 cts. up, Cassimers, Cloths, and every other article usually kept in a well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, Fresh Family Groceries, &c. &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our Goods before purchasing as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce.
Oct. 15, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by cash or note.

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct. 29, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be sold at the late residence of Wm. Maiken, dec'd, on Wednesday, the 24th day of NOVEMBER, next, the following described REAL ESTATE, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND containing 121 acres, situate one mile from the Borough of Bedford, adjoining lands of John Amos, George Weidel, Job Mann and others, of which about 80 acres are cleared, part good meadow, the balance timber land, having thereon a Log House, Log Barn and sundry out-buildings, a young orchard of choice fruit trees, and several springs of never failing water.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, 1st April, next, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest and to be secured by judgments.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock on said day.
JOE MANN, Executor.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
J. & M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of Groceries, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candies, Tarr and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c. To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.
Oct. 22, 1858.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial at November term (this day) 1858:

John May vs. Joseph Hixon
Geo. Troutman et al vs. Fleming & Wiley
H. B. T. R. & P. Co. vs. Patrick Leddy
Eben Pennell vs. A. R. Crane et al
Benj. Mahony et al vs. Solomon Spouler
John S. Hetrick vs. Charles Smith
Martin Helsel vs. Mary Barley
Wm. C. Logan Esq. vs. D. H. Hofus Esq.
Levi Harding vs. James Carnell
Wm. Bortler's use vs. John Taylor et al
John Weimer's use vs. James Carnell
David Helsel vs. John Long et al
Maria McDowdy vs. Samuel Williams
Lewis Johnson vs. Amos Kobenett et al
Dr. John Getty vs. Barnollar & Ashcom
Joseph Barley vs. Jackson Stuckey
Joseph Filler vs. Law Jamison
T. McCauley & Co. vs. John Davidson & Co.
G. D. Trout vs. John Feaster
John C. Rahm vs. Hopewell Coal Iron Co.
Joseph Burgess vs. Wm. Kiser et al
Prothy's Office, Bedford, S. H. TATE.
October 22, 1858.

Attention!

THE Brigade and Regimental commissioned officers of 1st Brigade, and 16 Division, P. M., are hereby ordered to meet at a board of Auditors, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday the 18th day of November, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to perform the duties required by the act of General Assembly, approved 21st day of April, A. D. 1858, for the better regulation of the militia of this Commonwealth; also all officers having in charge the accounts of the different companies will appear and present the said accounts for Settlement on said day.

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brigade Inspector.
Evansville, Nov. 5, 1858.

Misaid or Lost.

A manuscript Journal kept by William Maclay when a Senator in Congress in 1790-1. It was, some years ago, in the possession of the Reverend William M. Hall, and may have been loaned by him when living in Bedford or Lewistown. Any one having it, or a knowledge of it, is requested to hand over the book, or to communicate the information, to make it be in the hands of B. George W. Harris, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa.

Nov. 5, 1858.

SWAIN'S PANACEA

at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

TO INVALIDS.

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician
Physician for diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart, formerly Physician to the

CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETREAT.

Author of "Letters to Invalids," Editor of the "Medical Stethoscope," &c., &c.

NOVEMBER APPOINTMENT.

REDFORD, "WASHINGTON HOUSE," SATURDAY NOVEMBER 20TH 1858.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs; for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines.

The reason that consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, extending immediately and principally action upon the offending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unapproached. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the diseased part, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED. In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable. Profound and severe forms of female complaints, irregularities, and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
July 8, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of F. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 15th day of Nov'r, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land, containing 90 acres, more or less about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, with kitchen attached, and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard, adjoining lands of Casleton Ake, W. Griffith, Isaac Cole and others; situate in Union township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Corle.

ALSO,
One tract of land, containing 75 acres, more or less about 10 acres cleared and under fence; adjoining lands of Rudolph Hoover, Peter Stern, Philip Croft and others; situate in Middle Woodbury tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Edward Pearson.

ALSO,
All of one of Defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to one tract of land, containing 35 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, frame stable, and a three story frame grist mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Beckly, Jacob Miller and others; situate in St. Clair township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Easter.

ALSO,
All of Defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to a lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 60 feet on the north of Pitt Street, and extending back about 200 feet, and numbered in the general plan of said Borough as No. 188, and having thereon erected a two story log house, with back building attached, and three small frame shops thereon, adjoining lot of John Alsip on the east, and lot occupied by Geo. Funk's heirs on the west, and one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of Groceries, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candies, Tarr and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c. To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

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Nov. 5, 1858.

SWAIN'S PANACEA

at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER.

So Long Unsuccessfully Sought, FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY hair to its original color; cures luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching, and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, blotches, &c. from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 24, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold), while we might order a quantity from you.

Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three new customers and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as you can gross of \$1 size; and one dozen \$2 size; and believe us very respectfully.

DANIEL LATROPP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo. Nov. 19, '56.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM, SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gadiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours Respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. HARRY.
I sold it all good Druggists.
Oct. 1, 1858.

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DUNN, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Accounting.

J. A. HEYDECK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship and Double Entry Book-keeping.

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMM

AGRICULTURAL.



From the American Agriculturist.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Unless set out last month, the earlier the orchard is now planted the better, if it is to be done this fall.

In the nursery the busy season of selling, taking up and re-setting small trees and shrubs still continue.

Cherries—Plant both standard trees and all pits not previously used for seedlings.

Insects—Unless the borers were vanquished last month, attend to them. Full directions have already been given.

Manure, plow and subsoil, or trench, under-drain if needed, and otherwise prepare grounds for spring planting, either as orchards or nurseries. Spring will bring with it sufficient labor even when all is done now that can be.

Mice—Do not forget the mischief they have sometimes done. Avoid it this season by clearing grass and weeds from the trunks, banking up with earth, using lime or ashes, and in particularly exposed situations, cover a foot of the tree at the surface with closely fitting bark, oil cloth, or sheet lead. Where mice are abundant use poison, traps, or cats to thin their numbers.

Nursery—Prepare early for winter, and after the season of sales is over, go through with a plow and turn furrows towards the rows of trees thus opening drains to carry off surplus water. Now is a good time to transplant young trees from the seed bed to nursery rows. See that no mistakes are made in sending out trees: that they are carefully taken up, correctly labeled, and properly packed. Extra care in this respect will save you repetition, which is the only guarantee of future success.

Orchards of old trees should receive due attention to prolong their usefulness as much as may be, or until the younger trees come into bearing. Scrape off the moss and rough bark, dig about and manure the roots, pruning the tops at a proper season and you give them a new lease upon life for which they will amply repay you.

Quinces—Gather before freezing, and lay away carefully for keeping. Plant trees.

Scions—Cut at any time during the month, when not frozen, and bury in dry earth, either out doors, or in the cellar.

Seeds of Apples, Pears, Quinces, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, and the various nuts and hard shelled seeds—if not already in, plant, as directed last month.

Tender Seedlings, especially evergreens, need some protection in the nursery. Sift in dry sand to protect the stems, and cover with forest leaves, straw, or evergreen boughs, for the winter.

Transplanting generally, both in orchard and nursery, should be industriously prosecuted.

CURING HAM.—The slaughter of the porkers begins this month on all well regulated farms, from Aroostook, to the farthest West and South to Mason and Dixon's line, and only a little later farther South; we see the sleek beauties suspended by the gambrels, their open mouths biting the cob, from which they shelled the corn while living. The hams and shoulders, destined for bacon, are liable to be spoiled in two ways—by too much or too little. Not one ham in ten offered in the market is properly cured for human food. Many persons put the hams in with the other pork, and spoil it. Many of the recipes offered are too indefinite to be of any service. The following cures bacon fit for a king, or his eldest daughter.

For one hundred pounds of ham take salt, ten pounds—Turkish Island is best—six ounces of saltpetre, and two pounds of brown sugar. Mix the ingredients as evenly as possible and rub them upon the flesh side of the hams and shoulders. Pack the hams in a clean cask, skin side downward. Put a stone and board on top of the hams and fill up with clean cold water so as to cover them. In a few days all will be dissolved and form a pickle just right. Put the salt in the solution is continually sinking to the bottom. Therefore, either change the pickle—pouring it out and back again—or if the barrel is but partly filled roll it around a few times so as to stir the contents thoroughly, as often as once a week. The neglect of stirring the pickle, after it is made, spoils many a barrel of hams. In six weeks they will be cured just right. Smoke them ten days, to two weeks, in a cool smoke house. Put them in tight cloth wrappers, white-wash the wrappers, and they will keep for years. This is our family recipe, used for fourteen years, and always makes quarters of ham, that keeps the better half in constant good humor at meal time.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Make up your beds early in the morning; sew buttons on your husbands' or brothers' shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family, plant a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.

An Irish fellow in Albany is going to have his life insured, so that when he dies he can have something to live on, and not be dependent upon the cold charities of the world as he once was.

THE GREAT PURIFIER!—THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!

THE BLOOD SEARCHER

THE GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCree, of Napier Township, Bedford County:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged, and sores, but I used policies of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and prescribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies to be of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davisville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued to spread inward the throat. I then used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflammation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a sure remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, this disease had eaten away a great part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Eclectic Medical College. He pronounced the disease a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an immoderate use of mercury. He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflammation continued to spread, and in February, 1857, he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned as so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, when the tumor of the Cancer continued growing until it had cut off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye. I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of "Blood Searcher," but I must confess that I had no faith in it. It was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was used, my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a fourth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is badly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and my limbs have been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. McCree.

Sworn and subscribed, this 21st day of August, A. D. 1858, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones.

JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. BARRIS & Co. to try Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the second bottle, pronounced myself cured.

The tetter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbow down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher. My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, and I was unable to do any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefited by using his valuable medicine.

JOHN WILSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.

F. D. McMASTER, Alderman.

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Adam Bank, Simon, Hershey, Elm, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do. L. & S. Fran, West End, P. Office; Frederick Kohl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollers Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. G. Evans, Rainsburg; E. F. Harts & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & M. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilliges & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayne, New Paris; Murray & Scott, Pattonville; David Beagle, Waterstreet; John Wiegand, W. Woodbury; G. D. Kaufman, Fitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, Proprietors, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Sept. 17, 1858.—6m.

Bedford County ss.

At an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mr. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Elijah Weaver, residing in the State of Ohio, Rebecca, intermarried with Joshua Miller, residing in Bedford County, Nancy, intermarried with Jacob Moss, residing in Wood County, Ohio, Sarah, intermarried with Emanuel J. Diehl, and Elizabeth, intermarried with Levi Kegg, residing in Bedford County, Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 3d Monday, fifth day of November, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the first day of Sept. A. D. 1858.

Attest, Wm. S. FLECK Sheriff.

Sept. 24, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Bedford County, on the estate of Hiram O'Neal, late of West Providence Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN SNYDER, Adm'r.

Oct. 5, 1858.

Sold Out.

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of Goods begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him either by note or book account to call and settle before the first of January 1859.

All neglecting to do so will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 22, 1858.

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

For the Hair-Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dwyer's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce

to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines.

With large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior anywhere. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

FEET'S PATENT FIVE-HORSE ROLL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; ROGERS' PATENT STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain. Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Beets, Himpows and Wheelbarrows, made to order. All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Costings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bunnan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. BLACKSMITHING done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES, Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.—8m

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Duck & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE business in the establishment recently erected by Gillard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of every description. They will build to order, steam engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind of iron, brass, and steel, and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pumps, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail prices, and of the best quality, and warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLARD DOCK, & W. ASHCUM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offer at private sale on Tuesday the 16th day of November next, and if not then disposed of, on that day sell at public outcry, on the premises, all the fixtures belonging to their Foundry, embracing a good six-horse Steam Engine, Fan, Cylinders, two Lathes, together with a great variety of patterns, for Threshing Machines, Stoves, Ploughs, saw and Grist Mill gearing, &c., &c., and of the same, sufficient to do almost any kind of work usually done in a Country Establishment.

A good business has heretofore been done in this Establishment, and it being the only Foundry in Bedford makes it a desirable opening to any person wishing to engage in the business.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

D. WASHBAUGH, MICHAEL BANNON.

Oct. 1, 1858.

NEW GOODS!

Good News for the People!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that at

REED & MINNICH'S,

Who have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cashmeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams, &c., &c.

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Aug. 20, 1858.

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing, together with name and firm of COLVIN & ROBESON, in the Mercantile business has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle their accounts with either of us to wit: J. M. COLVIN, J. M. ROBESON.

Schellsburg, Oct. 5, 1858.—4*

The subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, where he has just received a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will sell low for cash or produce.

J. E. COLVIN.

STRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, sometime in September last, a Red Brindle steer, supposed to be three years old last spring, with a small piece cut out of the right ear, at the under side—no other marks;—the other is a Red Heifer, with some white over the back, supposed to be about 2 years old; last spring, both ears cropped, and a hole in each—no other marks—the owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Oct. 15, 1858. WM. BAIRFOOT.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Wm. Nyeum, late of Monroe township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN NYEUM, of Monroe Tp. Adm'r.

Oct. 22, 1858.

Barley Wanted.

THE subscriber will give the highest cash price for good Barley, on delivery at his Brewery in the east end of Bedford.

Oct. 22, 1858.—4*

E. HOFFMAN.

SWAIN'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Beneficial Institution, established by special enactment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHOEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STYLLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, to open a DISPENSARY for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, in the form of a small pamphlet, (in a sealed letter envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors, EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

Geo. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Dec. 4, 1857.—22.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself without the aid of a physician. No experienced surgeon, and much better than the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. C. Walton, No. 124 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. A liberal discount to the trade. None genuine without the written signature of D. C. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is a certain cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above, giving a full history of your case, and you will hear from him. He will make the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Jan. 29, 1858.—22.

"Thick Darkness covers the Earth, And Gross Darkness the People."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

And all Others, will take Notice!

THAT they can supply themselves, in any quantities with

Jones' Far Famed Patent

NON EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS,

At the Wholesale and Retail, HEAD QUARTERS, 38, South SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The only place where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware.

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame, and similar in appearance to Gas, and are admitted to be superior to all other portable lights, now in use. No fear of Explosion.—No offensive odor.—No smoke.—Very easily trimmed.—As easily regulated as a Gas Light.—Can be adapted to all purposes.—And better than all for a poor man.—50 per cent cheaper than any other portable light, now in common use.

SOLE AGENCY ALSO, FOR KNAPP'S Patent Rods and Coal Oil LAMP.

Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND, Agent.

No. 88 South SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Sept. 19, 1858.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description, and to do all the work of Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 1/2 or 6 horse power, warranted equal to or superior to any made in the State. We also keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood-cocks, Plugs, and Hillside Ploughs, warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Ploughs, shares and landisles, to fit all Woodcock or Seiler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm. Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Loudenbaugh & Pice, East Providence Tp., John Nyeum & Son, Rags Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 23, 1858.—14.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors. The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

WM. C. LOGAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.

September 3,